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SENATE

REPORT
No. 97-450

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT

MAY 28, 1982.—Ordered to be printed
Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of May 12 (legislative day, May 11), 1982

Mr. PACKWOOD, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, submitted the following

REPORT

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany S. 2605]

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, having considered an original bill S. 2605 to consolidate and authorize certain programs and functions of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the Department of Commerce, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF BILL

The purpose of this bill is to authorize appropriations for certain, programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

This bill assembles a broad diversity of programs within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in a single, omnibus authorization bill. This legislation will enable the Committee to examine NOAA in a uniform and comprehensive manner, and by doing so, shape, protect, and direct the missions of this agency.

Since its creation by Executive Order in 1970, NOAA has had primary responsibility for most of the civilian research, service and regulatory programs of the Federal Government affecting the Nation's oceans and atmosphere. Included among these programs are those ad-

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ministered by the National Weather Service, the National Ocean Survey, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Office of Coastal Zone Management, and the Office of Sea Grant.

The scope of NOAA's responsibilities has increased considerably since its formation in 1970. In the decade of the 1970's, national concern for, and an awareness of ever increasing demands on our oceanic and atmospheric resources were reflected by the enactment of a significant number of legislative initiatives aimed at enhancing environmental protection and wisely managing these resources. The heightened awareness of the Nation and the Congress toward the need for environmental conservation and management led to additional programs for NOAA. Among these acts which mandated additional responsibilities to the agency were:

—The Marine Mammal Protection Act,
—The Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act,
—The National Ocean Pollution Planning Act,
—The Endangered Species Act, and
—The Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

The primary responsibility for authorizing appropriations for the various components of NOAA lies with the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Heretofore the Committee has authorized regularly approximately one-fourth of the NOAA budget. The National Weather Service, as an example, has not been subject to periodic reauthorization even though it accounts for almost half of NOAA's budget and personnel.

This bill will allow the Committee to consider all of NOAA's programs and to provide overall direction and guidance to the agency.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation held 4 days of hearings focusing on four program areas within NOAA. These were Satellite programs on April 19; Atmospheric programs on April 21; Ocean and Coastal programs on April 22; and Fisheriers programs on April 30. Testimony was received from 36 witnesses including experts from industry, academia and government. Widespread endorsement of the omnibus authorization concept was received from the NOAA and others.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Authorization Bill includes a number of programs which require reauthorization for fiscal year 1983 plus those programs which are under standing authorizations. Programs which have previously been specifically authorized for fiscal year 1983 are not included in this bill. No authorization language in existing legislation is changed by this bill, unless specific amendments to that effect are made in this bill.

The bill contains a 1-year reauthorization for the following acts:

—The National Climate Program Act (15 U.S.C. 2901);
—Title II of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (33 U.S.C. 1441);
—The National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere Act (33 U.S.C. 875–13);

—The National Ocean Pollution Planning Act (33 U.S.C. 1701).

A 2 year authorization is provided for:

—The Weather Modification Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 330);

—The Deep Seabed Hard Minerals Resources Act (30 U.S.C. 1401).

A 3 year reauthorization is provided for:

—The Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 757a);

—The Central, Western, and South Pacific Fisheries Development Act (16 U.S.C. 758 e–5);

—The Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801);

—Section 7(c) 6 of the Fish and Wildlife Act (16 U.S.C. 742a).

In addition, authorization of appropriations for fiscal year 1983 are provided for a number of programs in NOAA which are currently under a standing authorization:

—The National Ocean Survey;

—NOAA Corps Retirement Pay;

—The NOAA Undersea Research Program;

—The National Weather Service;

—The National Earth Satellites Service;

—The Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory;

—The Upper Atmospheric and Space Research and Services Program;

—The Global Monitoring of Climate Change Program;

—The Weather Modification Research Program/the First GARP Global Experiment;

—The Environmental Data and Information Services;

—Many of the programs under the National Marine Fisheries Service;

—A number of Fishery Funds.

Finally, the bill contains additional amendments to:

—The Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 (see section 1001);

—The Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (see section 1004);

—The National Climate Program Act (see section 1102).

Estimated Costs

U.S. Congress,
Congressional Budget Office,
Washington, D.C. May 18, 1982.

Hon. Bob Packwood,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget has prepared the attached cost estimate for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Authorization Act.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on this estimate.

Sincerely,

Alice M. Rivlin, *Director.*

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE—COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: Not yet assigned.

2. Bill title: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Authorization Act.

3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, May 11, 1982.

4. Bill purpose: The bill authorizes the appropriation to the Department of Commerce of $857.6 million for fiscal year 1983, $75.6 million for 1984 and $79.0 million for 1985 for oceanic and atmospheric programs administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

In addition, the bill would grant the Secretary of Commerce direct spending authority from the Foreign Fishing Observer Fund, which is presently subject to appropriation action. The Secretary would use fees collected from owners of foreign fishing vessels to cover the costs of providing observers aboard such vessels, as well as necessary support and analysis costs.

5. Cost estimate:

Authorization level:	
Fiscal year:	
1983	$857.6
1984	75.6
1985	79.0
1986	———
1987	———
Estimated outlays:	
Fiscal year:	
1983	623.5
1984	265.5
1985	90.9
1986	29.2
1987	2.1

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 300.

6. Basis of estimate: The authorization levels are those in the bill, and are assumed to be appropriated by the start of each fiscal year. Outlays were estimated based on information from NOAA and historical spending patterns for these and similar programs.

Converting the Foreign Fishing Observer Fund to a revolving fund results in no net budget impact, although it removes fund spending from the appropriation process. An estimated $14 million would be received and spent in 1983, with receipts and costs increasing about $1 million per year thereafter.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Anne E. Hoffman.

10. Estimate approved by:

JAMES L. BLUM,
Assistant Director for Budget for Analysis.

REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT

In accordance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee provides the following evaluation of the regulatory impact of the legislation:

This bill provides authorization for appropriations for certain existing programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for fiscal year 1983. The bill would continue these programs without any major policy changes. Thus the bill would not increase or decrease the existing level of Federal regulation. It would also have no effect on personal privacy or any paperwork associated with these programs.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Declaration of findings, purposes and policies

Section 101—Findings

The marine environment and the atmosphere play a vital role in our Nation's welfare, economy and national security. Effective management of various Federal programs is required to address increasing pressures on these resources caused by population growth, economic development, transportation, waste disposal, and the utilization of living and nonliving marine resources. The quality of the atmosphere directly affects this Nation's climate, health and food production. The development of a sound science and technology policy with respect to the marine environment and atmosphere can contribute to both national and international goals. Having a focus for oceanic and atmospheric research, monitoring, assessment and management is in the national interest and will contribute to meeting scientific, recreational, energy, industrial and food needs of the Nation.

Section 102—Purposes

The purpose of this bill is to encourage the development of those programs within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration which are necessary to realize a sound national oceanic and atmospheric policy. Such programs assist the Nation in responding to national and human-induced oceanic and atmospheric conditions and processes, and augment our understanding and protection of the marine environment, enhancing the proper conservation and utilization of living marine resources. These programs are also encouraged to acquire and apply the scientific understanding necessary to evaluate the phenomena of the marine environment and the atmosphere, and to better understand, protect, and benefit from the marine environment and its living resources. It is also the purpose of this bill to obtain and disseminate information about the past, present and future states of the atmosphere and marine environment as well as to insure the orderly and safe development of nonliving marine resources.

Section 103—Policies

It is the policy of this bill that civil oceanic and atmospheric activities be conducted to: assure the safety of life and property; protect, conserve and utilize atmospheric and oceanic resources; effectively manage the orderly development of the Nation's fisheries; and manage nonliving resources in a safe and efficient manner. In addition, such activities conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration should assure: the increased knowledge of the marine environment and atmosphere; the provision of efficient and economic marine and atmospheric services; the availability and dissemination

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of environmental data; the cooperation by the United States with foreign governments; and the utilization of these resources in an environmentally responsible manner.

Section 104—Definitions

The terms "atmosphere," "living marine resources," and "marine environment" are defined.

Section 201—Marine program services

Section 201 authorizes to be appropriated $59,004,000 for fiscal year 1983 for marine program services. This will enable NOAA to operate its ship support services program and fulfill its retirement pay commitments for its corps of commissioned officers.

The authorized funds include $50,704,000 pursuant to the Coast and Geodetic Survey Act and $2,892,000 pursuant to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act for ship operations and ship base operations for the NOAA fleet. This includes vessel operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation and upgrade, as well as pollution abatement and control, shipboard inspection, communications coordination and logistic, and program support.

$5,408,000 is provided for the retirement pay of NOAA commissioned officers and payments to survivors of retired officers under the Retired Servicemen's Family Protection Plan and the Survivors Benefit Plan.

Section 202—Marine environment programs

This section authorizes $64,277,000 to be appropriated for fiscal year 1983, for marine environment programs, which include mapping, charting and surveying services; ocean minerals and energy programs; and marine technology programs. The Committee agrees with the administration's fiscal year 1983 budget request for these programs.

For mapping, charting and surveying services (a category which includes nautical chart services, ocean and coastal mapping and services, and geodetic surveys and services) $45,567,000 is authorized to be appropriated. The administration's request for funds to be obtained by the imposition of user fees is not considered here, but will be addressed later in hearings and in other reports or legislation.

Included in this authorization is $800,000 to assess the probability of heavy metal sulphide ores occurring in commercial quantities at sea floor spreading centers. Also included in the authorization for this section is $3,655,000 for the NOAA undersea research program, which will allow NOAA to continue this program at the fiscal year 1982 level of activity.

The amount of $13,586,000 is authorized for the oceanographic technology and engineering services.

The Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act is reauthorized at $1,469,000 for fiscal year 1983 and at the same level for fiscal year 1984 in section 1201. These funds are authorized to complete the processing of initial deep seabed mining license applications, establish the procedural framework needed to monitor licenses, and begin preparations for the establishment of a domestic regulatory regime for the commercial recovery of manganese nodules from the deep seabed.

Not included in this bill are authorizations for NOAA's marine environmental programs which have been previously authorized for

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fiscal year 1983 in: the Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9101); the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1451); title III of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (33 U.S.C. 1401); and the National Sea Grant Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1121).

Section 301—Marine ecosystems investigation

This section authorizes $10,500,000 to be appropriated for fiscal year 1983 for marine ecosystems investigations. The National Ocean Pollution Planning Act is reauthorized at $3,873,000 for fiscal year 1983 and title II of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act is reauthorized for fiscal year 1983 at $6,627,000. These funds will allow NOAA to continue its effects of marine environmental alterations subactivity at the fiscal year 1982 level of activity; $9,421,000 is authorized to be appropriated for this subactivity. Under regional projects and ocean dumping research programs, $1,079.000 is specifically authorized to continue the Puget Sound project. Activities under this line item are intended to implement the National Ocean Pollution Planning Act. As the lead Federal agency in implementing Public Law 95–273, NOAA is responsible for:

(1) Ensuring that the current 5-year Federal plan is carried out;

(2) Preparing biennial revisions of the Federal plan;

(3) Continuing work begun earlier in establishing a comprehensive, coordinated, and effective program of marine environmental research, development and monitoring within NOAA;

(4) Administering the program of financial assistance authorized in the legislation to support investigations that meet the priorities identified in the Federal plan; and

(5) Ensuring timely dissemination of the results from the Federal programs to Government agencies, the scientific community and the public.

Section 401—Weather services

This section authorizes to be appropriated $323,751,000 for fiscal year 1983 for NOAA's weather services. Included are authorizations of $289,119,000 for basic environmental services, public forecast and warning services, air pollution and fire weather services, and agricultural weather services, all programs within the National Weather Service. This includes funds to continue operation of the weather service offices which have been proposed by the National Weather Service for closure during the fiscal years 1982 and 1983. The Committee recognizes the importance to public safety and economic well being of the weather and forecasting operations at these weather service offices, and has included funding to continue these activities. The Committee intends that no weather service offices be closed before proper standards have been met, pursuant to section 904 of this bill. The authorization in this section would allow continuation of the fiscal year 1982 level of activity for the following programs and services: marine and upper air observations; local display of satellite data; remote sensing research; observations and forecast equipment development; domestic and international exchange communication systems; basic weather analyses and predictions; forecast technique development;

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environmental modeling; maintenance and repair of facilities; local weather offices dissemination; automation of field operations and services (AFOS); weather wire and radio services; public weather research; marine prediction services; hurricane and tornado warning services; river and flood forecasts and warning services; fire weather services; and agricultural weather forecasts and warning services, including the fruit frost warning program. Also included is the requested increase for aid pollution weather services, and $800,000 earmarked for the implementation of the next generation radar program (NEXRAD). Nexrad is a joint agency program in the Departments of Commerce, Defense, and Transportation, established to replace the existing network of aging weather radars with Doppler radar.

Also included in the authorization for this section is $26,700,000 for aviation weather services program from the Airport and Airways 1958. The Committee concurs in the administration's fiscal year 1983 budget request. However, the administration's intention to fund the aviation weather services program from the airport and Airways Trust Fund requires separate legislation, and is not accommodated in this bill.

Finally, $7,932,000 is included for the aeronautical charts service, pursuant to the Coast and Geodetic Surveys Act. This allows NOAA to continue this program at the fiscal year 1982 activity level. As discussed in section 201, the administration's user fee intention is not addressed in this bill.

Section 402—Atmospheric research

This section authorizes to be appropriated $28,943,000 for fiscal year 1983 for NOAA's atmospheric research programs. The Weather Modification Reporting Act is reauthorized at a level of $100,000 for fiscal year 1983, and in section 1101 at $100,000 for fiscal year 1984.

$28,843,000 for fiscal year 1983 is authorized for:

Global monitoring of climate change.—This provides for measurement and analyzes global concentrations of carbon dioxide, ozone, florucarbons and other important atmospheric trace gases; determines global concentrations, chemical constituents, and optical properties of atmospheric particles; and establishes complete global budgets, including details of sources and sinks, for significant atmospheric trace constituents in order to predict their likely effects on global weather and climate by the year 2000. $4,333,000 has been authorized for this program.

NOAA's upper atmospheric and space services.—The Committee intends for NOAA to maintain continuous operation of the Space Environment Services Center for monitoring and predicting solar activity and events in the upper atmospheric and their effects on communications, electric power systems, and safety of air and marine navigation, and to maintain continuous acquisition and processing of data from the Geostationary Observational Environmental Satellite (GOES) and the polar obiting NOAA satellites. Considering the great number of applications, and the importance of this research for a great number of private and governmental users, including such agencies as the Department of Defense and NASA, the Committee urges the continuation of the research and services activities and authorizes $8,756,000 for this activity.

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NOAA's weather modification research programs.—The Committee is concerned about NOAA's attempts to reduce research of true national importance, such as weather modification research. The Committee recognizes the importance of this program, and urges NOAA to continue its research efforts in this area. In particular, the Committee intends that NOAA continue the Federal-State cooperative research program. $8,938,000 is authorized for weather modification research.

International projects.—These include the global atmospheric research program, the first GARP experiment, and the world climate research program. $3,172,000 is authorized.

Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory.—The Committee recognizes the vital role this laboratory plays in protecting and enhancing the unique resources of the Great Lakes. $3,644,000 is authorized for the laboratory.

Section 403—National Climate Program Office

This section authorizes to be appropriated for fiscal year 1983 $1,100,000 for the National Climate Program Office within NOAA, to carry out activities set forth in the National Climate Program Act. This reauthorization is accompanied by amendments to the act which are included in section 1102.

Section 501—National Marine Fisheries Service

In fiscal year 1982 the National Marine Fisheries Service is operating with fewer personnel and only slightly more funding (in uninflated dollars) than in 1972—despite major new responsibilities in marine mammal and endangered species protection, fisheries management (200-mile limit), fisheries development and other areas. The fiscal year 1983 budget authorized in this bill continues rigorous fiscal restraint in servicing of the NMFS mandate. With few exceptions, program activity is authorized at the fiscal year 1982 level of activity. The only proposed spending increase is for the fisheries development program—to reduce the $3 billion fisheries trade deficit. Reductions in spending are made in the habitat investigations, endangered species and State-Federal fisheries management programs, and the Fishing Vessel and Gear Damage Fund. The amount authorized in sections 501 and 502 of the bill is $140,166,000. Additional fiscal year 1983 authorizations, not included here, total $14,975,000 plus the Foreign Fishing Observer Fund—a revolving, reimbursable fund.

Marine resources monitoring, assessment and prediction (MARMAP).—The primary source of data and analysis supporting fisheries management and conservation of U.S. fisheries resources is the MARMAP program. The MARMAP program's collection and analysis of data is essential to the Nation's ability to solve many of its fishery problems. Each line item of this program should continue at the fiscal year 1982 activity level ($33,944,000 in total).

Conserving marine resources.—Several Federal programs are designed to minimize the adverse impacts of man's activities on living marine resources and their ecosystem. These programs conduct research on the effects of pollution and habitat alterations, monitor the status of and conduct research on marine mammals and endangered

species, provide services to residents of the Pribilof Islands, and carry out international obligations regarding the harvest of North Pacific fur seals on the islands.

Each of the line items in this program is to be continued at the 1982 level of activity except for the reductions as requested by the administration: habitat investigations ($759,000) and endangered species ($760,000). The fiscal year 1983 authorization is $21,902,000.

Restoring and increasing fishery resources.—These programs include assistance to State activities as well as direct action in artificial propagation and making streams passable for fish, research on aquaculture of marine species and a particularly successful program directed at restoring fish runs on the Columbia River damaged by the construction of Federal dams. The $10,500,000 authorized for the Columbia River program shall be obligated in a manner which will insure full hatchery production.

These programs are to be maintained at the fiscal year 1982 level of activity. The authorization for this area is $20,806,000 including $5 million for the anadromous fisheries program. The salmon vessel buyback program has been authorized separately and is not included here.

Managing and using fishery resources.—The fishery resources under control of the United States represent as much as 20 percent of the world's total. The Federal program to develop and manage fishery resources consists of several activities which (1) foster State and industry research and development through cost sharing, (2) provide fisheries law enforcement, (3) provide technological, economic and statistical research and findings for commercial, recreation and consumer interests, (4) develop foreign and domestic seafood markets, (5) represent U.S. interests at the international level, and (6) provide technical and financial assistance to the eight fishery management councils.

The programs in this subactivity are to be maintained at the fiscal year 1982 level of activity except that funding for the fishery management councils will be reduced by $1 million from the "fiscal year 1983 base" level. The authorization included here is $57,410,000. This does not include the separate authorization for fisheries grants to States.

The transfer of funds from the account "promote and develop" to operations, research and facilities is not to exceed the amount that would leave a balance of $20 million to fund the three fisheries development programs with at least $11 million of this balance being dedicated to fishing industry projects. Within the two other fishery development programs, the fiscal year 1982 level of activity is to continue with funding augmentation for known inflation plus full coverage of the rent of the Charleston, S.C., laboratory.

The amount provided for the project line items is to be at least $11 million. Fisheries development funding is derived from 30 percent of import duties assessed on fish and fish product imports. The "promote and develop" funds are to be maintained distinct from regularly appropriated funds.

Fisheries financial support services.—Several Federal financial programs are operated to give small business fishermen access to private sources of equity and long term debt capital to finance vessel construction and reconditioning. Appropriations partially fund the administrative costs for running the programs with the balance of the ex-

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penses funded through fees collected under the programs. These programs are to be maintained at the fiscal year 1982 level of activity ($404,000).

Section 502—Fishery funds

Fishing Vessel and Gear Damage Compensation Fund.—This fund provides compensation to fishing vessel owners whose vessels or gear are damaged as a result of foreign fishing operations in the U.S. fishery conservation zone. The fund is primarily derived from a surcharge placed on foreign fishing permit fees. A funding level of $3 million is to be provided.

Fishermen's Contingency Fund.—This fund is designed to compensate fishermen for damage or loss of fishing gear, and any resulting economic loss, due to oil and gas exploration, development, and production. The fund is financed by assessments on the oil and gas industry. A level of $900,000 is provided.

Fishermen's Guarantee Fund.—This authorized level of appropriation for this fund is $1,800,000. The fund is an important element of the U.S. policy supporting the international management of tuna fisheries.

Foreign Fishing Observer Fund.—This fund is used to finance the salaries, administrative costs and data management costs associated with the placement of observers abroad vessels fishing in waters subject to U.S. jurisdiction. The fund is completely financed from fees paid by foreign fishing vessel owners or operators. Since tax moneys are not used to finance the program, appropriations to operate this program should not be necessary. Sections 1001 and 1004 are designed to remove the requirement for such appropriations. Observer coverage of essentially all foreign vessels fishing in U.S. waters, as required by the American Fishermen's Promotion Act, can be achieved with these minor changes in existing laws. Under the present system, failure to appropriate sufficient funds for full observer coverage has simply meant that foreign fishermen in the U.S. zone have been saved the expense of paying for observers and have been given the continued opportunity to catch U.S. resources free from the close scrutiny of U.S. observers.

Federal Ship Financing Fund, Fishing Vessels.—This program provides Federal loan guarantees to help finance the construction of fishing vessels and shoreside fisheries processing and support facilities. The program is self-supporting, using fees charged to participants in the program. The administration proposes to impose a $25 million limit on loan guarantees for fiscal year 1983. In light of the importance of this program and the expected demand for guarantees from the processing industry, the Committee disapproves imposition of any annual limitation by the administration.

This program is crucial to the effort to develop the Bering Sea groundfish fishery for U.S. fishermen, which could generate billions of dollars per year from catches of Alaska pollock and cod. The total program limit imposed by Congress provides adequate control of guarantee commitments in the fisheries area.

Section 503—Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act

The Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act is authorized for 3 years. The $59 million authorized in section 201 for

fiscal year 1983 represents the estimated cost of continuing the fiscal year 1982 program of activity in fiscal year 1983. The authorization for each of the succeeding years maintains the same level of program activity with an estimated 7.5 percent inflation. The foreign fishing observer funds (which are paid by foreign vessel operators) are not included in these figures. It is expected that the grants to States for coordination with fishery management councils will continue in each year at the fiscal year 1982 level ($25,000 for each State for each council).

Section 601—Satellite service

This section authorizes $162,608,000 in the aggregate for the satellite programs under the national Earth satellite service of NOAA. $50,306,000 thereof is earmarked for the polar orbiting spacecraft and attendant launching and ground systems. This authorization will fund a system of two polar orbiting spacecraft in orbit simultaneously. In the Committee's opinion, the one-satellite system proposed by the administration, with its reduction in coverage and the increased risk of intervals with no recorded data, is unacceptable. Northern and central Pacific areas, would be adversely affected by the proposed reduction in this program.

$62,859,000 is provided for geostationary spacecraft, launching, and ground systems, which will allow continuing construction of GOES F through I spacecraft and sensor procurement and continuation of other programs under this line item, at the fiscal year 1982 level of activity.

For the weather satellite service, $48,043,000 is authorized for operations, supporting research, and development. This will allow NOAA to continue this program at the fiscal year 1982 level of activity.

$1,400,000 is authorized for supporting the base program operations of the land satellite system, in concurrence with the administration's fiscal year 1983 budget request.

The Committee has been very concerned for the past several years about our Nation's progress toward an operational civil remote sensing capability. While the Committee recognizes that some positive steps have been taken, the current policy does not seem adequately aggressive with respect to private sector involvement and foreign competition. The Committee believes that a separate and comprehensive policy is needed along with a plan for implementing that policy.

Section 602—Environmental data and information services

Under this section $24,328,000 is authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 1983 for the environmental data and information services in NOAA.

Section 701—Overhead

This section authorizes $37,143,000 for executive direction and administration for NOAA, including overall technical leadership, the top management functions at NOAA, and staff support to the Administrator.

Section 801—National Advisory Committee for Oceans and Atmosphere

The National Advisory Committee for Oceans and Atmosphere Act is reauthorized for 1 year at $680,000. This authorization is intended to

provide NACOA resources adequate to accomplish those tasks given them by Congress.

Section 901—Disclaimer provision

The Committee has no intent to change or otherwise affect any existing law, except for the provisions specifically discussed, and the amendments specifically provided for in this bill.

This section contains a general disclaimer. Subsection (a) declares that no existing law, or any part thereof will be repealed by this bill, unless specifically mentioned in this bill. Subsection (b) guarantees that all existing laws, or any part thereof, or any provision or condition to an authorization in any existing law will remain in place and fully operative unless specifically changed or repealed in this bill. This means that any existing duty or function of the Secretary of Commerce or the Administrator of NOAA, pursuant to any existing law not discussed in this bill will remain unchanged and unaffected by this bill. All responsibilitis for appropriations under any standing authorization, pursuant to one or more laws not specifically changed or repealed in this bill, will remain fully in effect.

Section 902—Authorization authority

The Committee will limit its authorization authority for this bill to those authorization acts and parts thereof specifically mentioned in this bill. For all other laws, the authorization authority will remain unchanged, either within or outside of the Committee.

Section 903—Continued availability of funds

The Committee intends that funds appropriated pursuant to the authorizations contained in this bill shall be available until expended.

Section 904—Standards for weather station closing

The Committee directs that standards be established to determine whether to close a weather service office of the National Weather Service. The Committee does not oppose the closure of these offices per se, but offices to be closed should not be selected at random. These standards are to be set by the Secretary of Commerce, and once established shall be made public. Such standards should involve considerations of the effect of the closing or consolidation on the community served by each of the affected weather service offices. Closure of any weather service office is subject to the standards established, and all parties involved are to be properly notified of the proposed closure. Sufficient time is to be provided by the Secretary of Commerce for affected parties to present their views and evidence to the Secretary on a proposed closure or consolidation of a weather service office or offices.

Section 1001—Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975

In sections 1001 and 1004, the two foreign fishing observer fund authorizations are changed to remove the requirement for appropriations. These funds represent payments by foreign fishing vessel operators to cover all the costs associated with the placement of U.S. observers aboard the vessels. Although Congress has directed that there be 100 percent coverage of the vessels, the delays and constraints inherent in the appropriations process have led to less than 40 percent coverage. Full coverage lessens the burden on Coast Guard and other

enforcement officials and removes the possibility of inaccurate reporting of the catch by these vessels. Strong oversight of this program will be conducted to ensure that the observer program is effectively and efficiently managed and that the fees charged to foreign operators are appropriate.

Section 1002—Central, Western and South Pacific Fisheries Development Act

This section constitutes a straight reauthorization of the Central, Western, and South Pacific Fisheries Development Act. The Committee supports the provisions of the act and recommends an autohrization level of $5 million for each of the fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985.

Section 1003—Fish and Wildlife Act

This section authorizes $50,000 for the Secretary of Commerce for travel and other expenses incidental to the use of nonpaid volunteers in fisheries programs. Volunteers are able to make significant contributions to Federal fisheries programs but they should not be required to pay for official travel, supplies and similar expenses incurred as part of their work activities.

Section 1004—Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act

See section 1001 for discussion of the impact of this change to the observer provisions of the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act.

Section 1005—Anadromous Fish Conservation Act

This section constitutes a straight reauthorization of the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act. The Committee supports the provisions of the act and recommends an authorization level of $5 million for each of the fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985. The authorizations for fiscal years 1984 and 1985 are provided for in this section, and the authorization for fiscal year 1983 is included in section 501.

Section 1101—Weather Modification Reporting Act

This section reauthorizes the Weather Modification Reporting Act (Public Law 92–205) and authorizes $100,000 for fiscal year 1983. Authorization of funds for fiscal year 1984 is included in section 402.

Section 1102—National Climate Program

The Committee supports the reauthorization for the National Climate Program, as has been discussed in section 403. In addition, this section provides for amendments to the National Climate Program Act.

Subsection (a) is a reference to the National Climate Program Act. Subsection (b) defines the term "Board." Subsection (c) clearly defines the roles of the National Climate Program Office in relation to the Climate Program Policy Board, international climate activities, and the budgetary process. Subsection (d) is a technical correction. Subsection (e) establishes in statute the Climate Program Policy Board and defines its functions. The Board shall be responsible for coordinated planning and program review, and shall report to the Office of Management and Budget on all agency and department budget requests related to climate. The Board selects a rotating chair every 2 years. Subsections (f) through (h) are technical corrections. Subsection (i) changes the date of submission of the annual report from January 30 to March 31.

Section 1201—Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act

This section reauthorizes the Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act. The Committee fully supports the provisions of this act and recommends a 2-year reauthorization at a level of $1,469,000 for each of the fiscal years 1983 and 1984. This section contains the reauthorization for fiscal year 1984. That for fiscal year 1983 is contained in section 202.

Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new material is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

National Climate Program Act

Section 4 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2903)

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) The term "Board" means the Climate Program Policy Board.

[(1)] *(2)* The term "Office" means the National Climate Program Office.

[(2)] *(3)* The term "Program" means the National Climate Program.

[(3)] *(4)* The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce.

Section 5 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2904)

SEC. 5. NATIONAL CLIMATE PROGRAM.

(a) Establishment.—* * *

(b) Duties.—* * *

[(c) National Climate Program Office.—The Secretary shall establish within the Department of Commerce a National Climate Program Office not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. Office shall be the lead entity responsible for administering the Program. Each Federal officer, employees, department and agency involved in the Program shall cooperate with the Secretary in carrying out the provisions of this Act.]

(c) National Climate Program Office.—(1) The Secretary shall establish within the Department of Commerce a National Climate Program Office not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) The Office shall—

(A) serve as the lead entity responsible for administering the program,

(B) be headed by a Director who shall represent the Climate Program Policy Board and shall be the spokesman for the program,

(C) serve as the staff for the Board and its supporting committees and working groups,

(D) review each agency budget request transmitted under subsection (g)(1) and submit an analysis of the requests to the Board for its review,

(E) be responsible for coordinating interagency participation in international climate-related activities, and

(F) work with the National Academy of Sciences and other major users, including private, academic, State, and local groups in preparing and implementing the climate plan (described in subsection (d)(9)) and the program.

The analysis described in subparagraph (D) shall include an analysis of how each agency's budget request relates to the priorities and goals of the program established pursuant to this Act.

(3) Each Federal officer, employee, department and agency involved in the Program shall cooperate with the Secretary in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(d) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—The Program shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements:

(1)—(8) * * *

(9) a preliminary 5-year plan, to be submitted to the Congress for review and comment, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, and a final 5-year plan to be submitted to the Congress not later than 1 year after the enactment of this Act, that shall be revised and extended [biennially.] *at a frequency (not more often than biennially or less often than quadrennially) determined by the Board.* Each plan shall establish the goals and priorities for the Program, including the intergovernmental program [under section 6,] *described in paragraph 7* over the subsequent 5-year period, and shall contain details regarding (A) the role of Federal agencies in the programs, (B) Federal funding required to enable the Program to achieve such goals, and (C) Program accomplishments that must be achieved to ensure that Program goals are met within the time frame established by the plan.

[(e) ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND INTERAGENCY GROUPS.—(1) The Secretary shall establish and maintain an advisory committee of users and producers of climate data, information and services to advise the Secretary and the Congress on the conduct of the Program. Members of such committee shall not be employed by the Federal Government and may receive compensation at the daily rate for GS–16 of the General Schedule for each day engaged in the actual performance of their duties for the committee and while so serving away from their homes or regular place of business may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence.

[(2) The Secretary shall establish and maintain such interagency groups as are necessary and appropriate to assist in carrying out responsibilities under this Act.]

(e)(1) The Secretary shall establish and maintain an interagency Climate Program Policy Board, consisting of representatives of the Federal agencies specified in subsection (b)(2) and any other agency which the Secretary believes should participate in the program.

(2) The Board shall—

(A) be responsible for coordinated planning and progress review for the program.

(B) review all agency and department budget requests related to climate transmitted under subsection (g)(1) and submit a report to the Office of Management and Budget concerning such budget requests, and

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(C) establish and maintain such interagency groups as the Board determines to be necessary to carry out its activities.

(3) The Board biennially shall select a chair from among its members. A Board member who is a representative of an agency may not serve as chair of the Board for a term if an individual who represented that same agency on the Board served as the Board's chair for the previous term.

(f) COOPERATION.—(1) * * *

(2) The Secretary and the Secretary of State shall cooperate *with the office* in (A) providing representation at climate-related international meetings and conferences in which the United States participates, and (B) coordinating the activities of the Program with the climate programs of other nations and international agencies and organizations, including the World Meteorological Organization, the International Council of Scientific Unions, the United Nations Environmental Program, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, and Food and Agriculture Organization.

(g) BUDGETING.—(1) Each Federal agency and department participating in the Program, shall prepare and submit to the Office of Management and Budget, on or before the date of submission of departmental requests for appropriations to the Office of Management and Budget, an annual request for appropriations for the Program for the subsequent fiscal year *and shall transmit a copy of such request to the National Climate Program Office.* The Office of Management and Budget shall review the request for appropriations as an integrated, coherent, multiagency request.

Section 6 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2905)

[SEC. 6. INTERGOVERNMENTAL CLIMATE PROGRAMS.

[(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a program for Federal and State cooperative activities in climate studies and advisory services. The Secretary is authorized to make annual grants to any State or group of States, such grants to be made available to public or private educational institutions, to State agencies and to other persons or institutions qualified to conduct climate-related studies or provide climate-related services. Such grants may be made for not more than 50 percent of the costs, in any one year, of the research conducted or services provided under the grant. Federal funds received from other sources shall not be used to pay the remaining share of the cost of such research or services. The Secretary shall work with other appropriate mission agencies in conducting this program.

[(b) DETAIL OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAM.—The intergovernmental program shall provide, among others, the following State and regional services and functions:

[(1) studies relating to and analyses of climatic effects on agricultural production, water resources, energy needs, and other critical sectors of the economy;

[(2) atmospheric data collection and monitoring on a statewide and regional basis;

[(3) advice to regional, State, and local government agencies regarding climate-related issues;

[(4) information to users within the State regarding climate and climatic effects; and

[(5) information to the Secretary regarding the needs of persons within the State for climate-related services, information and data.

[(c) INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—Prior to making a grant to any State or group of States under this section, the Secretary shall find that—

[(1) the State, or each of the States in a group, has adopted a State climate program in accordance with the provisions of this Act and rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary; and

[(2) the State, or each of the States in a group has—

[(A) integrated its climate program with the Program; and

[(B) established an effective mechanism for consultation and coordination with Federal and local government officials and users within the State.

The Secretary shall insure that grants made to a State or group of States under this section are made on an equitable basis.]

Section 7 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2906)

SEC. 7. ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the President and the authorizing committees of the Congress, not later than [January 30] *March 31* of each year, a report on the activities conducted pursuant to this Act during the preceding fiscal year, including—

(a) a summary of the achievements of the Program during the previous fiscal year;

(b) an analysis of the progress made toward achieving the goals and objectives of the Program;

(c) a copy of the 5-year plan and any changes made in such plan;

(d) a summary of the multiagency budget request for the Program of subsection 5(g); and

(e) any recommendations for additional legislation which may be required to assist in achieving the purposes of the Act.

Section 8 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 2907)

SEC. 8. CONTRACT AND GRANT AUTHORITY; RECORDS AND AUDITS.

(a) Functions vested in any Federal officer or agency by this Act or under the Program may be exercised through the facilities and personnel of the agency involved or [, to the extent provided or approved in advance in appropriation Acts,] by other persons or entities under contracts or grant arrangements entered into by such officer or agency.

(b) * * *

P.L. 96–339 RELATING TO THE ATLANTIC TUNAS CONVENTION

Section 2 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 1827)

SEC. 2. OBSERVER PROGRAM REGARDING CERTAIN FOREIGN FISHING

(a)—(d) * * *

(e) FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States the Foreign Fishing Observer Fund. The Fund shall be available to the Secretary as a revolving fund for the purpose of carrying out this section. The Fund shall consist of the fees deposited into it as required under subsection (d). All payments made by the Secretary to carry out this section shall be paid from the Fund [, only to the extent and in the amounts provided for in advance in appropriation Acts]. Sums in the Fund which are not currently needed for the purposes of this section shall be kept on deposit or invested in obligations of, or guaranteed by, the United States.

(F)—(g) * * *

CENTRAL, WESTERN, AND SOUTH PACIFIC FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT ACT

Section 8 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 785e–5)

SEC. 8. There is authorized to be appropriated for the period beginning July 1, 1973 and ending June 30, 1976, the sum of *$3 million*, and for the period beginning July 1, 1976, and ending September 30, 1979, the sum of *$4 million*, and for each of the fiscal years 1980, 1981, and 1982, the sum of $5,000,000, *and for each of the fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985, the sum of $5,000,000*, to carry out the purposes of this Act. Sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

FISH AND WILDLIFE ACT OF 1976

Section 7 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 742f)

SEC. 7. POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(a)—(b) * * *

(c) (1)—(5) * * *

(6) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $100,000 for the Secretary of the Interior and $50,000 for the Secretary of Commerce for each of the fiscal years 1980, 1981, and 1982. *There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $50,000 for the Secretary of Commerce for each of the fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985.*

MAGNUSON FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT

Section 201 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 1821)

SEC. 201. FOREIGN FISHING

(a)—(h) * * *

(i) FULL OBSERVOR COVERAGE PROGRAM.

(1)—(4) * * *

(5) There is established in the Treasury of the United States the Foreign Fishing Observer Fund. The Fund shall be available to the Secretary as a revolving fund for the purpose of carrying out this subsection. The Fund shall consist of the surcharges deposited into it as required under paragraph (4). All payments made by the Secretary to carry out this subsection shall be paid from the Fund [only to the

extent and in the amounts provided for in advance in appropriation Acts]. Sums in the Fund which are not currently needed for the purposes of this subsection shall be kept on deposit or invested in obligations of, or guaranteed by, the United States."

ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION ACT

Section 4 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 757d)

SEC. 4. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act not to exceed the following sums:

(1) $11 *million* for fiscal year 1980.
(2) $13 *million* for fiscal year 1981.
(3) $15 *million* for fiscal year 1982.
(4) *$5 million for fiscal year 1984.*
(5) *$5 million for fiscal year 1985.*

Sums appropriated under this subsection are authorized to remain available until expended.

WEATHER MODIFICATION REPORTING ACT

Section 6 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 330e)

SEC. 6. There are authorized to be appropriated $150 *million* for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, $200,000 each for the fiscal years 1973 through 1980, [and] $100,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, *and $100,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984,* to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

DEEP SEABED HARD MINERAL RESOURCES ACT

Section 310 of that Act (30 U.S.C. 1470)

SEC. 310. Authorization of Appropriations.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator, for purposes of carrying out the provisions of titles I and II and this title, such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1981, and September 30, 1982 *and $1,469,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984.*

MINORITY VIEWS OF MR. HOLLINGS

On May 11, 1982, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation ordered reported the NOAA Omnibus Authorization bill. As a founder of NOAA in 1970, I have long recognized the need for a more comprehensive statement of mission, and an overall authorization vehicle, to lend more cohesion and direction to the agency's objectives than was provided by Reorganization Plan No. 4 and the accompanying memorandum from President Nixon. I have, in fact, sponsored such legislation in the past. However, I voted against the NOAA Omnibus Authorization bill for a number of substantive reasons, including the budget premise upon which the bill was based. After rather lengthy negotiations, an agreement could not be reached. My views on the importance of some of the programs which were not included in the legislation follow.

MAPPING, CHARTING, AND SURVEYING SERVICES

Coastal Mapping and Marine Boundary Surveys.—In the fiscal year 1983 budget for NOAA, the administration proposed reducing coastal mapping and marine tidal surveys by $537,000 and ten positions. Although I proposed restoring these funds in the NOAA Omnibus Authorization bill, the proposal was not accepted.

This program provides the following: (1) marine boundary tide and tidal current surveys of the U.S. shoreline for use in navigation, resource management, and protection of the environment; (2) storm evacuation maps for the Atlantic and Gulf coastal areas where hurricanes and severe storms occur frequently; (3) basic research to investigate large-scale oceanic phenomena by participating in national and international field experiments leading to advances in forecasting global oceanic and atmospheric processes; (4) near-shore bathymetry for nautical charts; and (5) data for geodetic control for national network densification. The coastal mapping program also specifically provides aerial photographic surveys for most of these same purposes.

The marine boundary survey program establishes and maps the mean high and mean low water tidal data which are boundary baselines for the United States and its possessions. Special baseline coastal zone maps, datums, and reports are essential for resolving jurisdictional problems and for administering and planning coastal activities, which are elaborated upon below. Baseline maps are used to fix the location of the three-mile limit of the territorial sea, the boundary between State and Federal jurisdiction, the location of the 12-mile contiguous zone boundary, and the 200-mile fisheries zone. Location of these boundaries is vital in determining State and Federal jurisdiction for leasing offshore land for OCS oil and gas development. These maps also provide documentation essential to the Departments of State and Justice for enforcing international fishing treaties.

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The loss of these funds and personnel will terminate a significant portion of the tidal observations, and operation of 50 out of 171 stations nationally where long-term observations are taken. The effect on so many activities we take for granted will be tremendous. Some revealing examples follow.

The tide station in the tsunami warning network will be terminated. This means that the information necessary to support the tsunami warning program, as well as the global climate program, will not be available.

The data are used by the Flood Insurance Administration for the storm surge models, which in turn are not only used for flood insurance purposes—a critical need in any populated coastal area—but also to project where storms come ashore. They determine flood and inundation zones for developing evacuation routes and maps in the event of hurricanes and other severe storms which are common along our coastal areas.

The data are used to support the Corps of Engineers section 10 functions under the Rivers and Harbors Act and section 404 functions under the Clean Water Act. The Corps will no longer have the data necessary to fulfill its obligations under these dredge and fill permitting requirements in navigation waters.

The data are used to provide real-time information for commercial shipping, which permits ships entering U.S. ports to carry more cargo into port, rather than have to anchor offshore and lighter portions of their cargo, in which increases the cost of shipping, and thus the cost of the goods shipped. This system has already been negotiated, and is partially installed, in New York and Portland, Oreg.

We will not have on hand the date necessary to provide reasonably accurate nautical charts upon which all mariners, commercial and recreational alike, are dependent. The quality of the information on the annually-published tidal prediction tables will degrade over time, causing increased risk to safety. Not only does the Coast Guard by regulation require that both tables and charts be aboard commercial vessels, but the military is dependent upon these tables as well.

And these actions will be particularly felt in Alaska, Florida, New Jersey, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and California. Alaska is particularly important, since the work being done there provides information necessary for OCS lease sales for offshore oil and gas development. The data collected is the final authority for certifying mean low water mark for these lease sales, and is the only means by which seaward boundaries can be determined.

But the other States will feel the impact as well. The data already in hand will not be interpreted and utilized, and therefore will be lost. This translates into a monetary loss of some $12 million worth of effort over the last several years, of which $7–8 million is State money, since the Federal funds are expended with the State on a cost-sharing basis.

In addition, as stated above, we will not have the detailed data necessary to support our boundary needs for determining the 200-mile zone, the territorial sea, and state waters. Our coasts are dynamic structures, changing with the impact of the waves and wind; they do not remain static. And the data collection is painstaking, and much of it long-term—over a 19 year period, in fact. This is to me a clear case of

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lack of understanding of the tremendous impact such a small amount of funding can have on matters that fundamentally affect public safety and the economic welfare of the country.

Geodetic Surveys and Services.—The administration proposed a reduction in this program for fiscal year 1983 of $1 million. The NOAA Omnibus Authorization bill reflects this decrease, since my proposal for restoring these funds was not accepted.

Geodetic surveys establish and assure the accuracy and reliability of the national networks of horizontal and vertical control points. These control points constitute the base used for work done by land surveyors, engineering consultants, area planning groups, and other Federal agencies for mapping, charting, defense systems, and delineation of Federal lands. The network correlates position, scale, and elevations needed for planning, taxation, and property recording surveys; surveys for transportation and communication systems; surveys for crustal movements essential for earthquake monitoring; utility routing; public works; coastal zone management; storm inundation mapping; land and seaward boundary demarcation; missile and satellite tracking; and major drainage basin studies. The NOAA geodetic data base includes all data generated by NOAA; data transferred from other Federal agencies, especially USGS and the Defense Mapping Agency; and data obtained from State and local agencies. Development of control networks in the coastal and offshore areas, such as the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska, provides the geographic locations and elevations needed to manage the development of coastal regions, including port and deep-water port siting and construction, and oil, gas, and mineral resource development.

A point that cannot be denied is that the geodetic survey control points are part of a cohesive system of data that requires the marine and tidal boundary information as well. By reducing the vertical control program so drastically, the usefulness of the other data is deeply affected. As an example, both vertical and horizontal control points are necessary for flood insurance maps and developing the land-side evacuation routes and maps—in conjunction with marine and tidal data. The same is true for determining seaward boundaries and jurisdictions necessary for OCS development, our zone of fisheries enforcement, and the like. Thus, the result of such reductions in both tidal and vertical surveys is rather like cutting off two legs of a three-legged stool.

Furthermore, if the vertical leveling program is not continued on schedule, we will retain a network, developed over the last 170 years, that continues to deteriorate. This is due to the fact that the dynamic motion of the earth's crust requires that the data be gathered continuously to maintain the validity of the network. If the program is so drastically reduced at this point, we will see close to $20 million worth of effort destroyed just since 1978. The proposal to continue the program at such a low level, and complete the effort in 1991 instead of 1987 is ludicrous. The expectation of those expert in this field is that the effort will never be completed, both because of loss of historic data in areas where it is presently being collected, and due to the eventual effect of inflation on the small amount of funds remaining.

What must also be understood is the integral relationship between the National Ocean Survey and other cooperating agencies such as

the USGS and the Defense Mapping Agency. The loss of data will be to the detriment of not only our defense needs, but also such necessary activities as earthquake monitoring. Among other uses, the information is necessary for engineers and planners engaged in construction of dams, aqueducts, and nuclear generating plants in unstable areas. The movement of the earth's crust must be monitored and measured over a very long period of time, and on a periodic and predictable basis.

In addition, such work can hardly be decentralized and turned over to the States or private entities. A national unified system is required that meets specific standards and provides data of a certain quality and kind. And States and local jurisdictions have already been doing their share; again, this is a cost-sharing program, using not only State and local funds, but State personnel as well.

Thus we have here the same circumstance as that found with the reduction in marine and tidal boundary work: an impact that goes far beyond the small amount of funds perceived to be the issue, and which fundamentally affects both public safety and essential economic activity of the nation, as well as information important to our defense functions. Taken together, the $1,537,000 hardly warrants the reduction perceived to be important to both the administration and the Committee.

OCEAN DUMPING

The administration has proposed a reduction in funding for the ocean dumping program of $6,833,000 and 71 positions. The NOAA Omnibus Authorization bill restores only $1,079,000 of that amount, directing that sum to the Puget Sound Project. I proposed restoring an additional $4,600,000 to the program.

The studies that could be sustained with additional funding are those that attempt to measure actual effects of past and present dumping; this includes research efforts in the Hudson-Raritan Estuary, at the deep-water industrial waste dump site 106 miles southeast of the New York harbor, and at the Philadelphia sewage sludge dumpsite. These regional studies have broad application to other marine areas that will be proposed for use in the future as disposal sites for sewage sludge, industrial waste, or dredge spoils.

We anticipate increased pressure—not a lessening—for use of the ocean for waste disposal. The Office of Marine Pollution Assessment has reported that rather than seeing a cessation of sewage sludge dumping, there will be an increase from the current 7 million wet tons to as much as 17 million wet tons in the Boston-Washington corridor alone. The same office has also stated that new permit applications for industrial waste dumping can be anticipated, with a marked increase in contaminated dredge spoil disposal from port improvements also predicted.

The National Marine Pollution Program Plan identifies marine waste disposal as our principle marine pollution problem. The continuing controversy in the Congress and in the courts over criteria to be applied by the Environmental Protection Agency in issuing ocean-dumping permits under title I of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act is regrettable testimony to the need for continued research in this area. With research reduced so drastically, there would

be small hope of providing the information necessary to permit EPA to make better-informed permit decisions.

EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION

The administration has proposed a fiscal year 1983 reduction in executive administration of $9,322,000 and 259 positions. The NOAA Omnibus Authorization bill reflects this reduction. A restoration of $3 million of this amount was proposed but not accepted.

The omnibus legislation, while providing funds in some areas above the President's budget, particularly fisheries, has made no accommodation for required administrative overhead and personnel attendant with continuing these programs. In addition, a substantial portion of the reduction is associated with performing necessary and expanded budget functions in NOAA. This is made necessary by the administration's mindless policy to reduce almost all governmental functions, no matter the substantive value, other than defense. This has had a particularly devastasing effect on the science and technology area. Such a policy requires almost constant, and wasteful, internal budget exercises. Thus, from a standpoint of good public administration, a reduction of this nature at this particular time is open to question.

CONCLUSION

Funding for a number of other equally important programs and administrative requirements in the agency have not been included in this legislation. While additional lengthy discussion of these areas might be useful, I believe the points necessary have been made by the few examples cited above. It is my hope that a more thorough substantive examination can be carried out in ensuing years during development of the omnibus legislation, so that the effect of any similar reductions proposed to support arbitrary budget quotas can be more carefully considered.

ERNEST F. HOLLINGS.

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